



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Stegomyia present—Sanitary conditions.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, May 18:

*Week ended May 16.*

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	21
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	4
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	912
Members of crews of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	171
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	700
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	25
Certificates of immunity to yellow fever issued.....	70
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	5

In addition to these inspections, 200 certificates were issued during the week to passengers bound for southern ports and 89 to those embarking for New York.

*Stegomyia* are generally distributed throughout the downtown districts of Habana, but nowhere in great numbers. Aside from this, the sanitary status of the city and environs continues excellent.

*Reports from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Leprosy.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, May 12 and 18:

Week ended May 9. Three vessels cleared during the week for United States ports in good sanitary condition. There were no fumigations performed. Two new cases of leprosy were reported.

Week ended May 16. Six bills of health issued to vessels clearing for United States ports, and the following vessels fumigated: May 10, the British schooner *Charlevoix*, with 8 in the crew, no passengers, bound for Mobile, Ala., and the British steamship *Caribbee*, carrying 26 members of crew, no passengers, destined for New Orleans; May 13, the American schooner *Westfield*, crew 7, no passengers, clearing for Mobile, and May 14, the Spanish trans-Atlantic steamship *Juan Forgas*, having 50 in the crew, no passengers, leaving for New Orleans.

No quarantinable diseases were reported within this district during the week.

*Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Yellow-fever case previously reported.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 12 and 19:

Week ended May 9. Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.

No cases of quarantinable disease were reported during the week.

The case of yellow fever reported May 2 at Santiago (see Public Health Reports, May 8, page 612) was under observation from April 25, was declared to be yellow fever May 1, and was discharged recovered May 9.

Week ended May 16. Bills of health issued to 7 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies.

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.